

# FRY

Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow,  
That tips with silver all these fruit-tree tops. *Shakespeare.*  
They took strong cities, possessed houses full of all goods,  
wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and fruit-trees in abundance. *Neb. ix. 25.*  
All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd,  
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound. *Wallr.*  
FRUMENTA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain. *Diſt.*  
FRUMENTY. *n. f.* [from *frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.  
TO FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat. *Skinner. Ainsw.*  
TO FRUSH. *v. a.* [from *frusher*, French.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Hammer.*  
I like thy armour well;  
I'll frush it, and unlock the rivets all,  
But I'll be master of it. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
FRUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*  
FRUSTRANEUS. *adj.* [from *frustra*, Latin.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.  
Their attempts being so frustraneous, and the demonstrations to the contrary so peripetuous, it is a marvel that any man, virtuously and piously disposed, should be so partially and zealously affected in a cause that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it. *More's Divine Dialogues.*  
He timely withdraws his frustraneous baffled kindnesse, and sees the folly of endeavouring to stroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. *South's Sermons.*  
TO FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* [from *frustrare*, Latin; *frustrer*, Fr.]  
1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.  
It is an axiom of nature, that natural desire cannot utterly be frustrate. *Hooker, b. i.*  
I survive,  
To mock the expectations of the world;  
To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out  
Rotten opinion, which hath writ me down  
After my seeming. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will;  
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*  
Not more almighty to resist our might,  
Than wife to frustrate all our plots and wiles. *Milt. P. Lest.*  
2. To make null; to nullify.  
The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and frustrate all such conveyances. *Spenser.*  
Now thou hast aveng'd  
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquishing  
Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise,  
And frustrate'd the conquest fraudulent. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
The peculiar strength of the motive may of itself perhaps contribute to frustrate the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be suspected by him to whom it is addressed. *Atterbury's Sermon.*  
FRUSTRATE. *participial adj.* [from the verb.]  
1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.  
He is drown'd  
Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks  
Our frustrate search on land. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian buſied in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire issuing near the foundation, and oft consuming the workmen, made the enterprise frustrate. *Raleigh's History.*  
All at once employ their thronging darts;  
But out of order thrown, in air they join,  
And multitude makes frustrate the delign. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
2. Null; void.  
Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that, the same being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become frustrate. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*  
FRUSTRATION. *n. f.* [from *frustratio*, Latin, from *frustrare*.] Disappointment; defeat.  
In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, splits their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South's Sermons.*  
FRUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] Fallacious; disappointing.  
FRUSTRATORY. *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] That which makes any procedure void; that which vacates any former process.  
Bartolus restrains this to a frustratory appeal. *Ayliffe's Par.*  
FRUSTUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.  
FRY. *n. f.* [from *frye*, foam, Danish. *Skinner.*]  
1. The swarm of little fishes juſt produced from the spawn.  
They come to us, but us love draws;  
He swallows us, and never chaws;  
By him, as by chain'd ſhot, whole ranks do die;  
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*  
Forthwith the sounds and seas, each creek and bays,  
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals

# FUE

Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales  
Glide under the green wave in ſculls, that oft  
Bank the mid-sea. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fish from among the fry. *L'Eſtrange.*  
So close behind some promontory lie  
The huge leviathans, 't attend their prey;  
And give no chase, but swallow in the fry,  
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way. *Dryd.*  
2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.  
Out of the fry of these rakehell horicboys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their kern continually supplied and maintained. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
I hem before the fry of children young,  
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,  
And to the maidens founding timbrels fung. *Fairy Queen.*  
Draw me no confellations there,  
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;  
Nor any of that monstrous fry  
Of animals that stock the sky. *Oldham.*  
The young fry must be held at a distance, and kept under the discipline of contempt. *Collier on Pride.*  
FRY. *n. f.* A kind of sieve.  
He dresth the dust from malt, by running it through a fan or fry. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
TO FRY. *v. a.* [from *frigo*, Lat. *frivo*, Welsh; *frijck*, Erſe.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.  
TO FRY. *v. n.*  
1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.  
2. To suffer the action of fire.  
So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,  
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;  
Above the brims they force their fiery way,  
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryd. Æn.*  
3. To melt with heat.  
Spices and gums about them melting fry,  
And, phenix like, in that rich nest they die. *Waller.*  
4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.  
Oil of sweet almonds, newly drawn with fugar, and a little spice, spread upon bread toast'd, is an excellent nourisher; but then, to keep the oil from frying in the stomach, drink mild beer after it. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Where no ford he finds, no water fries,  
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,  
But smoothly slide along, and swell the hoar,  
That course he steer'd. *Dryden's Æn.*  
FRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.  
FRYING-PAN. *n. f.* [from *fry* and *pan*.] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.  
If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the fryingpan into the fire.  
We understand by out of the fryingpan into the fire, that things go from bad to worse. *L'Eſtrange.*  
A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street, for an hour together, with the twinkling of a brass kettle or a fryingpan. *Addison's Spectator.*  
TO FRY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay by false pretences; to cheat.  
It is generally written *ſok*. See *Fon*.  
A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to bear; and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been fudd'd off and fudd'd off from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
FUB. *n. f.* A plump chubby boy.  
FUCATED. *adj.* [from *fucatus*, Latin.]  
1. Painted; disguised with paint.  
2. Disguised by false show.  
FUCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Paint for the face.  
Women chat  
Of fucus this, and fucus that. *En. Johnson.*  
Those who paint for debauchery should have the fucus pulled off, and the coarſeness underneath discovered. *Collier.*  
TO FUDGLE. *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.  
Earnest brimming bowls  
Leave every soul the table floating round,  
And pavement faithless to the fuddled feet. *Thomſon's Autumn*  
TO FUDGLE. *v. n.* To drink to excess.  
Men, we see, will be whoring and fuddling on still. *L'Eſtr.*  
FUEL. *n. f.* [from *ſeu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire.  
This shall be with burning and fuel of fire. *If. ix. 5.*  
This spark will prove a raging fire,  
If wind and fuel be brought to feed it with. *Shak. H. VI.*  
Mow'd by my charms, with them your love may cease;  
And as the fuel ſinks, the flame decreaſe. *Pri. r.*  
TO FUEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To feed fire with combustible matter.  
And yet the cannot waste by this,  
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;  
For more corruption needful is,  
To fuel such a fever long. *Donne.*  
Never,

# FUG

Never, alas! the dreadful name  
That fuels the infernal flame *Cowley.*  
The fuel'd chimney blazes wide. *Thomſon's Autumn.*  
2. To store with firing.  
Some are plainly economical, as that the seat be well watered, and well fuel'd. *Watſon's Architecture.*  
FUEILLEMORTE. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomat*.  
Fueillemorte colour signifies the colour of withered leaves in Autumn. *Locke.*  
FUGACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.  
FUGACITY. *n. f.* [from *fugax*, Latin.]  
1. Volatility; quality of flying away.  
Spirits and salts, which, by their fugacity, colour, smell, taste, and divers experiments that I purposely made to examine them, were like the salt and spirit of urine and foot. *Boyle.*  
2. Uncertainty; instability.  
FUGA. *interj.* [perhaps from *ſeu*.] An expression of abhorrence.  
A very filthy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country garlic! *fuge*, how he stinks of Spain! *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*  
FUGITIVE. *adj.* [from *fugit*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]  
1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.  
Our idea of infinity is a growing and fugitive idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop no where. *Locke.*  
Happineſs, object of that waking dream,  
Which we call life, mistaking: fugitive theme  
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,  
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*  
2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.  
3. Volatile; apt to fly away.  
The more tender and fugitive parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath: those only which are more tenacious, making a shift to subsist without such recruit. *Woodward's Nat. History.*  
4. Flying; running from danger.  
Willst yet with Partian blood thy sword is warm,  
The fugitive Partians follow. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
The Trojan chief  
Thrice fugitive about Troy wall. *Milton.*  
5. Flying from duty; falling off.  
Can a fugitive daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? *Clarissa.*  
6. Wandering; runagate; vagabond.  
It was the most malicious rumour that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician. *Watſon.*  
FUGITIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. One who runs from his station or duty.  
Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away, and almost all fugitives are of that condition. *Bacon's Essay 8.*  
Back to thy punishment,  
False fugitive! and to thy speed add wings,  
Left with a whip of scorpions I pursue  
Thy ling'ring. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
We understand by some fugitives that he hath commanded  
The generals to return with victory, or expect  
A shameful death. *Denham's Sophy.*  
2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment.  
There are also in this realm of England too many, which, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are her majesty's professed enemies; and converse and are confederates with other traitors and fugitives, which are there abiding. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Your royal highness is too great and too just a monarch either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious fugitives. *Dryden.*  
FUGITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *fugitivus*.]  
1. Volatility; fugacity.  
That divers salts, emerging upon the analysis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the fugitiveness of salt and of hartshorn ascending in distillation. *Boyle.*  
2. Instability; uncertainty.  
FUGUE. *n. f.* [French, from *fuga*, Latin.] In musick, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris.*  
The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and traduction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The skillful organist plies his grave and fancied delciant in lofty fugues; or through the whole symphony artful and unimaginable touches adorn and grace the well-studied chords of some choice composer. *Milton on Education.*  
His volant touch  
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,

# FUL

Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant *fugue*. *Milt. P. L.*  
Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,  
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;  
In songs and airs expreſs their martial fire,  
Combat in trills, and in a *fugue* expire. *Addison.*  
FULCIMENT. *n. f.* [from *fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.  
The power that equiponderates with any weight, must have the same proportion unto it as there is betwixt their several distances from the center or fulciment. *Wilkins.*  
TO FULFIL. *v. a.* [from *ful* and *fill*.]  
1. To fill till there is no room for more. This sense is now not used.  
Six gates i' th' city, with massy staples,  
And correlative and fulfilling bolts,  
Sparre up the sons of Troy. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida, Prolog.*  
2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance.  
They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they have fulfilled them in condemning him. *Acts xiii. 27.*  
The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;  
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,  
And bears fulfill'd her promise to the skies. *Dryden's Æn.*  
3. To answer any purpose or design.  
Here nature seems fulfill'd in all her ends. *Milt. P. Lest.*  
4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification.  
If on my wounded breast thou drop'st a tear,  
Think for whole sake my breast that wound did bear;  
And faithfully my last desires fulfill,  
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
5. To answer any law by obedience.  
Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law. *Ro. xiii. 10.*  
This I my glory account,  
My exaltation, and my whole delight,  
That thou in me well-pleas'd, declar'st thy will  
Fulfill'd, which to fulfill is all my bliss. *Milton's Par. Lest.*  
FULFRAUGHT. *adj.* [from *ful* and *fraught*.] Fully stored.  
Thy fall hath left a kind of blot  
To mark the fulfought man, the best endu'd,  
With some suspicion. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
FULGUR. *n. f.* [from *fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; glitter. *Diſt.*  
FULGENT. *adj.* [from *fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.  
As from a cloud, his fulgent head,  
And shape star-bright, appear'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of reason. *More's Divine Dial.*  
FULGID. *adj.* [from *fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.  
FULGIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour; dazzling glitter. *Diſt.*  
FULGOUR. *n. f.* [from *fulgor*, Latin.]  
1. Splendour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.  
Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which fulgour, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death. *Brewer.*  
When I set my eyes on this side of things, there shines from them such an intellectual fulgour, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes visible through them. *More.*  
FULGURATION. *n. f.* [from *fulguratio*, Latin.] The act of lightning.  
FULHAM. *n. f.* A cant word for false dice. *Hammer.*  
Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and Fulham's hold,  
And high and low beguile the rich and poor. *Shak. Lear.*  
FULGINOUS. *adj.* [from *fuliginosus*, Fr. *fuliginosus*, Lat.] Sooty; smoky.  
The leaf of burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the fuliginous vapours of dusky melancholy, and so cure madness. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous link of lies. *Howel.*  
FULMART. *n. f.* [This word, of which *Skinner* observes that he found it only in this passage, seems to mean the same with *ſteat*.] A kind of stinking ferret.  
The ſchat, the fulmart, and the ferret, live upon the face, and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*  
FULL. *adj.* [from *fulle*, Saxon; *vol*, Dutch.]  
1. Replete; without vacuity; without any space void.  
Better is an handful with quietness than both the hands full with travel and vexation of spirit. *Ecl. iv. 6.*  
2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.  
With pretence from Strephon her to guard,  
He met her full, but full of warfulness. *Sidney.*  
You should tread a course  
Pretty and full of view. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, are full of inconvenience; for they taint business through want of secrecy, and they export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon's Essay 49.*  
In that sweet season, as in bed I lay,  
9 Y  
I turn'd